

The State Journal

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

BY FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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JUNE—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

A Steady Growth.

By the way, to repeat a record already pretty familiar:

HOW WE GROW:

In 1855 the circulation was 800
January 1, 1891, were printed, 3,125
Daily average for year 1891, 4,350
Daily average for year 1892, 5,069
Daily average for year 1893, 6,213
Daily average for year 1894, 8,412
Daily average for year 1895, 9,217
Daily average for March, 1896, 10,678
Daily average for April, 1896, 10,861
Daily aver. week ending May 12, 11,070
Daily aver. week ending May 28, 11,278
Issue for Thursday, May 28, (St. Louis storm edition, etc.) 12,125

An idea of Republican sentiment in the state which contains Boss Platt is perhaps best illustrated by the following from the New York Mail and Express:

The McKinley movement in this state in common with the larger movement throughout the country, is gaining ground every day and every hour. Nothing can arrest it, much less defeat it. It is the people's and not the politicians' movement. It is simply the embodiment of an overwhelming popular protest against the faithless, nerveless and shameless administration now in power, and of an equally vigorous and emphatic demand for the return to national control of the only political party that has shown itself to be always capable, successful and faithful. Workmen, merchants, manufacturers and capitalists, representing every department of industry and every branch of trade and commerce, as well as all forms of investment and enterprise, unite in supporting the candidacy of this clean, courageous and resourceful champion of the great Republican policy of protection. The popular demand for McKinley is the response of the homes, the shops, the stores, the mills, the banks and the pockets of the people to the disastrous incompetency of the discredited Democracy.

CARLISLE ANSWERED.

In a speech delivered at Chicago some weeks ago Secretary Carlisle submitted the following five propositions, which he claimed could not be disputed:

1. There is not a free coinage country in the world today that is not on a silver basis.
2. There is not a gold standard country in the world today that does not use silver as money along with gold.
3. There is not a silver standard country in the world today that uses any gold as money along with silver.
4. There is not a silver standard country in the world today that has more than one third as much money in circulation per capita as the United States have.
5. There is not a silver standard country in the world today where the laboring man receives as fair pay for his day's work.

Dr. J. S. Hardy, a free silver man, of Lebanon, Ind., objects them with six others:

1. There is not one free coinage country in the world today that is not enjoying unexampled prosperity, the only drawback being a foreign debt contracted on a gold basis.
2. There is not a gold standard country in the world today the property of which has not shrunk from 55 to 60 per cent in the last 21 years, not one in which there is not unexampled depression, distress and sorrow.
3. There is not a silver standard country in the world today that has any need of gold money except to settle foreign balances, and there is not a gold standard country in the world today that has not locked up in the treasury or in the banks, and the people are suffering from "sound money" apoplexy.
4. There is not a silver standard country in the world today where there are any little despots trying to hoard all the money being in actual circulation and drawing interest, and the circulation per capita in the United States is just about what it is in Mexico, paid by all the money of ultimate redemption being laid away in the vaults of the treasury or national banks.
5. There is not a silver standard country in the world today where the laboring man is not receiving full pay and more regular work than he ever received before. There is not a gold standard country where a vast proportion of the people are not idle, and where the wages are above the rates of 1849, except where they have been maintained by the stubborn resistance of labor unions.
6. There is not a silver standard country in the world today where the people are not doing better than ever before. There is not a gold standard country where the people are not in more distress and suffering more loss and more apprehension than ever before.

A BAD YEAR FOR BOSSES.

While the defeat which the Republican bosses in the east incurred this year is not the first that they have sustained, it is the most crushing and complete one since the memorable triumvirate, Conkling, Cameron and Logan, went down with their 300 followers in 1880. Then the bosses were beaten in the convention; this year they have been beaten in advance; then they were beaten by shrewd political combination, this year they have been beaten in an open field by the people themselves.

It has not been necessary for Major McKinley to ask for anything or make any promises. The people just seemed to make up their minds not to be led, but to drive. They could have taken all right if the bosses had taken them in the direction in which they wished to go, but when the bosses failed to do that the people took the whip in their hands and drove them into line. So it is that at the eleventh hour Mr. Quay journeyed down to Canton on a mission of peace with the powers which he could neither control nor successfully resist. Whatever terms he may have made, if any, were scarcely of his own choosing.

What is true of Republican bosses this year is also true of the Democratic bosses, and Brice, Corman, Cleveland, Hill and all those who have been wont to dictate the party policy and the party candidates find themselves in the same position as do Platt, Quay and Clarkson with regard to theirs.

A GOOD ANSWER.

The editor of the Delphos Republican clips the following paragraph from a gold standard organ:

A man cannot arise to sell a bushel of potatoes at four pecks to the bushel and then deliver four pecks of four quarts to the pack and be honest to his creditor. And there never will be any double standard of either four quarts or eight quart pecks; it will be either the one or the other. There is no such thing in nature or in art as a double standard of anything.

The Republican then replies to the foregoing as follows:

Neither will there be any dollars of only two quarters. The peck and quart are simply subdivisions of the bushel, as the halves, quarters and dimes are fractions of the dollar. There is, however, a double standard in law for the bushel, and anything measured by either expresses bushels. For wheat, 8 pounds or 22 quarts, corn, 56 pounds or 42 quarts. The pound is a standard of weight consisting of 12 ounces or 16 ounces, according to the material to be weighed.

Our coinage laws say the dollar, which is the standard of our monetary system, shall be either 25.8 grains of gold or 412.5 grains of silver, just as 60 pounds of wheat or 56 of corn make a bushel, regardless of the price of either. There is no such question as two or four peck bushels, or six or twelve inch feet involved. Different substances are dealt with requiring different amounts of each to make a unit, the bushel of the dollar, and each has its standard. It is just as sensible to speak of six inch pecks and two peck feet in connection with the double standard of money.

"There are hundreds of cannons made by the government each year for the express purpose of being condemned," said an ordinance officer of the war department. "Every session congress passes a number of resolutions donating condemned cannon to army posts, battlefields and soldier monuments. The supply of condemned cannon from the war has run out twenty years ago, but the donations kept on and kept on. When one locally, town or county got condemned cannon the others in the same or adjoining state wanted the same honor, and the representatives and senators had to grant it. Then arose the practice of making cannon, scratching them up a little and condemning them expressly to all the donations ordered by congress. About one hundred condemned cannon have been donated. As there are just now only about sixty on hand an extra lot will have soon to be made."—Washington Star.

The above piece of Washington News will cause regret and sorrow to every G. A. R. man in this section. Only last week our paper heard that it was to receive two condemned cannon, and every member was eagerly awaiting their arrival in hope that they might find in them the old battlefield friends. And now to think that these condemned "relics" have never even felt the heat of battle, were never furnished by the powder's smoke, in fact, never saw a battlefield—all the homecoming soldiers' (When one's own government goes into the counterfeiting business, it is time to lose faith in all earthly things. But let the cannon come; they can be used just as well.—Leavenworth Times.

Yes, bring them on; they can be overloaded with powder on the Fourth of July and other joyous holidays and explode and kill all the bystanders and make things merry as a marriage bell. At any rate, that's what condemned cannon are frequently doing.

Since discovering how easy it is to manage their own affairs it will not be surprising if the people shall now turn their attention to state affairs and treat the local Platts, Quays, Brices and Gormans in the same manner as they have those of national reputation. Every state has them and the people know who they are. We have them here in Kansas.

Since the house, by pigeonholing the Butler bill, has expressed a willingness that the president shall go on issuing bonds, and the president has always seized upon the slightest excuse, however imaginary, for an issuance of bonds, the country may confidently expect to see another large increase in the country's indebtedness at an early date.

Band concert at Garfield park.

WHY THEY ARE FOR GOLD.

There is not only no cessation of the fight which is being waged in the east against silver but the attacks on the white metal and its supporters grow more bitter and unreasonable from day to day. The reasons moving them to this battle for the gold standard are of course asserted to be their interest in the welfare and credit of the people individually and collectively, but the real animus of the fight is most truthfully outlined in the following editorial from the San Francisco Bulletin:

With scarcely an exception the Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore dailies threaten to utterly destroy the party or parties, meaning the two great parties, whose platform declares for the free coinage of silver. A little while ago these same dailies were willing that silver should be restored to its old place of redemption money after the commercial nation had fully agreed to it and fixed the ratio of difference which should obtain between the weight of a gold and a silver dollar, but now they appear to be opposed to an international conference or any other step in the direction of the coinage of silver except as taken money.

It is not to be supposed that these great newspapers reflect the sentiment of anywhere near the majority of the people of the eastern states, but no doubt they do express the thought of the bond dealers and the money brokers, and it is easy enough to see why the gold standardites would use their influence with the press to prevent any increase in the country's volume of money as redemption, but it is not so easy to see how the newspapers could advocate the gold standard on principle.

The more contracted the country's volume of money is the easier it is for moneylenders to control it, and hence to fix the percent charges for its use. The most obtuse mind in the land understands how an inadequate quantity of circulating money could be "cornered" easier than an abundance could, and he knows that if the loanable money of the community were cornered, the corner would have it in its power to charge borrowers what it liked. Not a few of the fortunes of Wall Street magnates were made by cornering the money market and putting the rate of interest as high, and making it so difficult to obtain loans at any rate of interest or discount, that the borrower was forced to mortgage property had to be forfeited which very naturally operated to enable the money sharks to "corner" the debt by taking the security. Many is the man who has been forced to surrender his property because the corner would not let him have money to protect himself.

The monetization of silver would, as can readily be seen, increase the volume of money beyond the ability of money speculators to control, and their occupation would be gone, but the public would be well supplied with money and borrowers could always get it at reasonable rates. There is reason, therefore, for this southern fight against an adequate volume of money to transact the business of the country. It would break up the business of cornering the money market which would mean a great deal to a good many money lending sharks. It is a mistake to suppose that the war upon silver is because it is silver, for it is nothing of the kind. The whole scheme is to drive the volume of redemption money down to where money gamblers can control it. This the dailies of the eastern cities know very well. The question is then, Why are they on the side of the enemies of the people? Why are they standing in with the silver standardists to tie the hands of the people? Perhaps they can tell why.

The silver men claim that silver should be made money of full debt-paying power, while the gold men claim that gold should be the only money in which debts may be paid. Of course, silver, paper or other kind of currency may pay debts as long as each kind is redeemed in presentation in gold. What the silver men contend for is that either gold or silver may be offered as a legal tender for all debts and that the debtor shall have the option.

"EX" RAYS.

Intemperance is killing more people every five years than were killed in the civil war.—Grenola Chief.

The size of an egg is the limit the editors of this section allow their correspondents in giving reports of large hall stones.—Smith County Journal.

So kill time as to prevent time from killing you before you reach 72. Try it on and report progress when you get there.—Parsons Sun.

If Chancellor Snow wants his name to go down in history with the names of immortal heroes he should get up a remedy that will do away with the pesky chigger.—Winfield Courier.

The talk of impeaching Cleveland is foolish. He is impeaching himself fast enough. "Don't kick a man when he's going down hill." He'll strike the bottom hard enough.—Humboldt Union.

The roar of a cyclone is not a warning to get out of its way, but a signal to prepare to die. There is no use to try to get out of its reach after it gets close enough to hear the roar.—Arkansas City Star.

The greatest mistake of men is the notion that there is joy in sin. Nothing is as strong as nature, and nature has decreed that the happiest man is the honest man, the unselfish man, the polite man, the generous man. The devil is constantly coaxing men to be dishonest, impatient, unkind, selfish, intemperate.—Hutchinson Clipper.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizziness, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and 25¢ at J. K. Jones' drug store, Fifth street and Kansas avenue.

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ARCHITECTURE.

ART IN ARCHITECTURE.

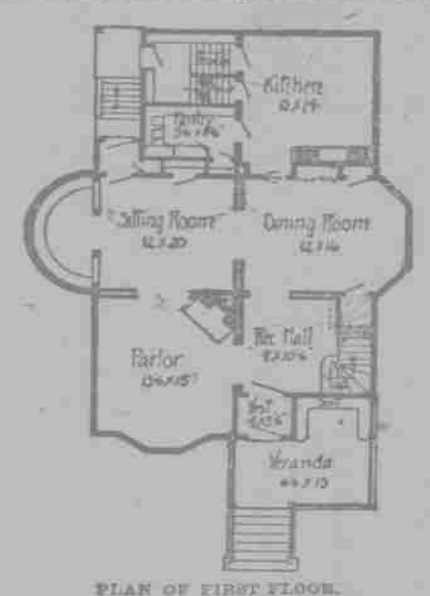
Plans of a Residence Conveniently Arranged and Neat in Design.
(Written for This Paper.)

The home, here illustrated, contains eight rooms, is conveniently planned, neatly designed and can be erected for \$3,000. The size of reception hall is 9x30 feet 6 inches; parlor, 13 feet 6 inches by 15 feet; sitting room, 12x20; dining room, 12x16; kitchen, 12x14; chambers, 12 feet 6 inches by 13 feet 12x13, 12x13, 12 feet 6 inches, and 5 feet 6 inches by 12 feet; vestibule, 4x5 feet 6 inches; pantry, 5 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 6 inches;



FRONT ELEVATION.

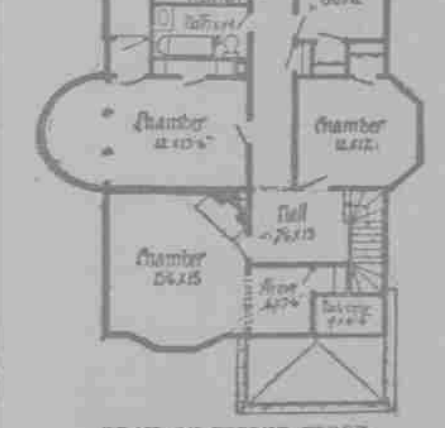
bathroom, 6x9; alcove, 6x7 feet 6 inches; laundry, 4x6 feet 6 inches; veranda, 5 feet 6 inches by 13 feet. All floors are double. The foundation is of marble stone, 18 inches thick; the siding 4 inches; sheathing of matched flooring; carving composition. Pine floor is used for interior-work in kitchen, painted gray. Reception hall, woodwork of pine, stained antique oak in color; paper is old red in color, with fleur-de-lis in dull yellow; a warm yellow is used for ceilings. Parlor wood-



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

work is stained in cherry, and the walls are covered with empire green cartridge paper, ceiling in lighter shade of green; frieze, russet brown with light olive ornament. Dining-room woodwork is to be painted a dark brown. The walls are to be a deep tone of warm green, the ceiling stained cream. A 12-inch chair rail the height of chair backs, forming a dado around the room, is to be painted a dark brown, the space between chair rail and base board to be painted a darker shade of warm green.

Front chamber woodwork and ceiling are ivory white; walls light gobein blue; frieze, lilac, in colors to harmonize; picture molding ivory white. In chamber over sitting-room the woodwork is painted a light blue; the walls to be hung with paper in tones of cream and blue. The floor should be covered with carpet of solid cadet blue with a white border; ceiling to be cream. The walls of the kitchen, pantry the bathroom should be papered with sanitary tile paper.



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

The art glass must be of a neat design. American glass for the small wash, plate glass for the large wash. The roof will be stained carmine, and the exterior of the house will have three coats of paint, finishing coat to be of Indian red. Plastering to be two-coat work. There is to be a wood mantle in parlor and chamber with tile facing. All flashing, down spout gutters and shingles will be of galvanized iron, and shingles of cedar, round butt dimension for gables. Closets will have three shelves, hooks and three drawers. The basement is divided off for furnace room, coal room, laundry and fruit room. Pipe the entire house for gas and furnace. The best of materials of each and every kind should be used.

GEORGE A. W. KINTZ.

BLEACHING WITH OZONE.

An Industrial Experiment in Germany That Promises Well.

When a woman lays a piece of unbleached sheeting out in the sunlight on the grass to extract all traces of color from it she occasionally wets it. Scientific investigation shows that in the presence of evaporating moisture

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Monday, JUNE 15.

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TOPEKA, MONDAY, JUNE 15

CLAIRETTE SOAP.



so the tree will grow. The early lessons of childhood leave a lasting impression. As the home is the true sphere of woman, she cannot begin too young to acquire the art of taking care of it. One of the most helpful lessons she can learn is that

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